



# ENGLAND DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY; BATTLES BEGIN ON LAND AND SEA; KAISER LOSES WARSHIPS OFF ALGIERS

## ROAR OF SIEGE GUNS WARNS BRUSSELS OF GERMANS' APPROACH

While Battle Is in Progress News Comes  
That Foe Has Seized Vise and Is  
Shelling Liege and Namur.

## INVADE FRANCE AT MANY POINTS

Hostile Armies Make Raids Along Frontier—  
Bomb Dropped from Airship Over French  
Town—Attack on Nancy Abandoned.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—"L'Etoile Belge" in a special  
edition says that a battle is in progress between German and  
Belgian forces and that the roar of siege guns may be distinctly  
heard.

News has reached here that the Germans were shelling  
Liege and Namur.

It is reported that following a demand by the Germans  
for the surrender of the city of Liege an engagement ensued  
in which the Germans were repulsed.

All Germans have been expelled from Liege and  
Namur.

A dispatch from the Central News correspondent at  
Amsterdam announces that the Belgian town of Vise has  
been captured by a German force.

The Germans forced farmers around Vise to give up  
their cattle.

Vise is a town of 3,000 inhabitants on the Meuse,  
seven miles northeast of Liege. It lies about twelve miles  
from the German frontier and is on the main route of the  
German advance into France.

Germany in her second note to Belgium declared that  
if Belgium adopted a hostile attitude against the German  
troops and put difficulties in the way of their advance Ger-  
many would be obliged to consider Belgium as her enemy.  
In that case Germany would not enter into any undertaking  
with Belgium, but "would leave the final relations of the  
two states to the decision of arms."

This ultimatum was delivered by the German Minister  
in Brussels late last night as the reply of Germany to the  
refusal of Belgium to accede to Germany's first ultimatum.

A state of siege was declared to-day at the fortified po-  
sitions of Liege, Namur and Antwerp. The activities of the  
Belgian army denote the state of war which is expected to  
open in the invaded province of Liege.

The Chamber passed a bill appropriating \$40,000,000  
for defence.

Queen Elizabeth and Princess Mary left Brussels to-  
day for Antwerp.

German Troops Cross Frontier.  
German troops crossed the frontier  
between Germany and Belgium.

## This Morning's News.

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## LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

London, Aug. 4.—Great Britain declared war on Germany at 7 p. m. More than 500,000 men are under arms in Great Britain. House of Commons votes \$525,000,000 for "emergency" purposes.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Germany replied to England's ultimatum at 7 p. m., "a state of war exists." The Chancellor announces "Germany will repair wrongs it does to Belgium when military aims are accomplished." A bill was introduced in the Reichstag to-day asking for an appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 for the expenses of the war.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Premier Viviani, announcing Germany's declaration of war, says France is ready. The capture of two German warships, including the battle-cruiser Goeben, is reported.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—Germany has shelled the Belgian cities of Namur and Liege. The surrender of Liege was demanded, but the invaders were repulsed.

New York, Aug. 4.—The German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, bound for Bremen, returned to the protection of American waters, entering port at Bar Harbor, Me.

## LUSITANIA SAILS TO RUN GANTLET

Big Liner Slips Away as  
German Cruisers Hover  
Off Coast.

## 2 BRITISH WARSHIPS WILL CONVOY HER

Lights Out and 212 Passengers  
Aboard, with \$150,000  
in Gold.

Shrouded in darkness except for her  
port and starboard lights and those at  
her mastheads, the huge bulk of the  
Lusitania slipped away from her  
pier at 1:15 this morning, dropped  
stealthily down the North River into  
New York Bay and made her way out  
through Ambrose Channel to the open  
sea.

There were 212 passengers on board,  
who were willing to take a chance with  
war. Of these sixty were booked in  
the first cabin. The carrying capacity  
of the liner is 2,250.

The Lusitania showed only her port,  
starboard and masthead lights, the  
limit required by law. About forty  
persons, half of them women, were on  
the pier as she slipped out into the  
river.

The Lusitania carried only about  
\$150,000 gold. Large shipments of the  
metal that were to have been taken  
were withdrawn, and will go on the  
cruiser supplied by the government for  
the relief of Americans stranded abroad.

Ship Takes Chances of War.

Outside Sandy Hook, report had it,  
three German cruisers were hovering.  
War had been declared only a few  
hours before, but Captain Dow and the  
Cunard officials were confident the  
German could not have heard of it.

At any rate, they were willing to sail  
and take the consequences. Several  
people who had been desirous of reach-  
ing the other side changed their minds  
at the last minute, but that did not  
alter the determination of the line and  
its representatives.

Capable of making more than  
twenty-three knots an hour without  
forcing her propellers, the Lusitania  
was prepared to break all records for  
speed on an ocean crossing. Once past  
the Dredgen, the fiercer would soon leave  
the cruiser behind. Without telltale  
lights it was believed that the danger  
of being halted would be practically  
nil.

Meanwhile, the British cruisers Berwick  
and Essex were outside, ready to  
convoy the Lusitania.

This would bear out statements of  
officers of the Lusitania just before  
she sailed. One of them asserted that  
as early as 7 o'clock yesterday morn-  
ing it had been known aboard that war  
would be declared before night. Even  
this did not change the determination  
to put the big ship on the other side.

Man and Wife Turn Back.

Among those who went to the pier  
and then went away again were Mr.  
and Mrs. A. P. De Sausa, of 8756  
Twenty-first st., Bensonhurst. They  
have friends and relatives in Paris for  
whose safety they have been much con-  
cerned. Plans had been made before  
there was even a suspicion of a conflict  
and they intended to go abroad about  
this time.

Despite the war clouds, they decided  
to carry out their plans until they  
learned that Cunard officials would not  
book them beyond Liverpool. This re-  
fusal to guarantee passage to any  
country except England reduced the  
passenger list of the Lusitania at  
the last moment by at least fifty.

Other first class passengers were  
Richard Harding Davis, Philip Halsey  
Patechin and W. G. D. Morgan, going  
over for The Tribune to get war news.

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## VATERLAND TO FLEE AS GERMAN CRUISER

Big Liner, Called by Kaiser, Secretly Loads Coal for  
Dash Past Hostile Ships—10,000 Reserv-  
ists to Defy Capture.

The Vaterland, carrying from 8,000  
to 10,000 of the flower of the German  
reserves here, will defy the warships  
of England, France and Russia in a  
desperate dash across the Atlantic for  
the safety of a home port.

Off Sandy Hook, and outside the  
three mile limit, she will be met by  
the swift German cruisers the Dresden,  
the Stuttgart and the Karlsruhe,  
one or more of them, and at sea she  
will be converted into a cruiser.

Each of these cruisers is supplied  
with an extra equipment of rapid fire  
and machine guns, torpedoes tubes and  
small arms. These will be transferred  
to the Vaterland, the largest steamer  
in the world, and one of the fastest.

Orders to this effect were flashed in  
cipher cable messages yesterday to  
German special agents in this city.  
These orders were received following  
the discovery and frustration of a  
plot by French and Russian secret ser-  
vice men to blow up the Vaterland as  
she lay at her pier in Hoboken.

Twenty-two French waiters em-  
ployed in the Ritz-Carlton restaurant  
aboard the Vaterland were discharged  
yesterday when it became evident that

the friction between them and the  
German sailors would soon result in  
an open conflict. It was also felt  
that they might be enlisted in a plot  
to disable the big ship. Most of them  
left their baggage on the pier, in-  
tending to visit their consuls before  
making any definite move to get back  
to France.

State Rooms as Coal Bunkers.  
Acting under prior orders of the  
German government, the Vaterland has  
been loaded with a supply of coal, suf-  
ficient for from three to four ordinary  
transatlantic voyages. Luxurious state-  
room suites have been converted into  
coal bunkers.

Thousands of tons of provisions have  
been taken on board—they are not of  
the quickly perishable variety.

The giant liner is ready to slip from  
her moorings at five minutes' notice.  
Her orders are to slip away secretly  
under a favorable opportunity offers.  
Determining factors of her sailing may  
be the relative positions of English,  
French and Russian warships.

The Vaterland had on board last  
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## TENNESSEE SAILS WITH GOLD TO-DAY

Armored Cruiser Carries  
\$7,500,000—To Bring 500  
Americans Back.

The United States armored cruiser  
Tennessee will leave the navy yard at  
8 o'clock to-night for the relief of  
Americans in Europe.

The voyage will establish a record  
in naval history. The Tennessee will  
carry \$7,500,000 in gold, the largest  
amount ever carried on a warship, it  
was said. Assistant Secretary of War  
Breckenridge, Captain Mark L. Bristol,  
representing the Navy Department,  
representatives of both branches of the  
service detailed for military and  
naval observation in Europe, and a  
representative of the American Red  
Cross are to be passengers.

It had not been decided last night  
what would be the first port of call,  
but naval officers were of the belief  
that it would be Southampton, Eng-  
land.

With fair weather, it is expected the  
gold will be in the strong boxes of  
American consulates and European  
representatives of American bankers  
within a week or ten days.

The money voted by Congress, \$2-  
500,000, will be deposited for the most  
part with American consuls, who will  
use it to cash checks for Americans  
stranded abroad.

The rest of the gold going over on  
the Tennessee, \$5,000,000, will be used  
for cashing checks of the American  
Bankers' Association and travellers' checks.

The Tennessee will bring back 500  
Americans. They will probably not  
have very comfortable quarters, how-  
ever, as the full complement of 700  
officers and men will be aboard when  
she lifts anchor to-night.

She is provisioned for a three  
months' cruise, but her officers believe  
she will be back in this port within  
three weeks.

The gold was packed in long boxes  
containing \$50,000 each, and brought in  
automobiles from the Sub-Treasury in  
New York guarded by petty naval of-  
ficers.

The treasure was taken up the offi-  
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## GERMAN CRUISERS CAUGHT OR SUNK

French Warships Capture  
Battle-Cruiser Goeben  
in Mediterranean.

## THE PANTHER GOES TO A WATERY GRAVE

The Breslau Also Falls Into  
Into Enemy's Hands in En-  
gagement Off Algeria.

Paris, Aug. 4.—A Havas dispatch  
from Algiers says it is reported that  
French warships have sunk the German  
cruiser Panther.

Algiers, Aug. 4.—According to an  
unofficial report a French fleet has  
captured the German battle cruiser  
Goeben and the cruiser Breslau.

London, Aug. 4.—The German cruiser  
Breslau bombarded the French naval  
station of Bona, Algeria, at 4 o'clock  
this morning, afterward steaming off  
at full speed in a westerly direction,  
according to a dispatch received at the  
French Embassy here.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Governor of Al-  
geria, in a telegram received by the  
French government, says that the Ger-  
man cruiser Breslau fired eight broad-  
sides—some sixty shells—into the  
French fortified town of Bona this  
morning.

It is added that one man was killed  
and several buildings damaged.

The German ship Goeben reported  
captured is a battle cruiser of 22,600  
tons. Her length is 610 feet 3 inches,  
breadth 96 feet and draft 27 feet. She  
was built at Hamburg by Blohm &  
Voss and was launched in 1911. Her  
engines are of 70,000 horsepower. Her  
armament consists of ten 11-inch guns,  
two 9.5 inchers and twelve 3.4 inchers.  
Her speed is 28.5 knots and her  
crew numbers 1,013.

The Breslau, which also is reported  
captured by the French after she had  
bombarded the French naval station of  
Bona, Algeria, is a third class cruiser.  
She was launched in 1912 at Stettin.  
Her dimensions are 4,500 tons; length,  
445 feet; breadth, 44 feet 6 inches;  
draft, 16 feet 5 inches. She carried  
twenty-four 4.1-inch guns and a crew of 370.

The German cruiser Panther, re-  
portedly sunk by French warships, is of  
962 tons displacement. In 1911 she  
was the most talked about ship in  
the German navy, for it was she that  
suddenly made her appearance at  
Agadir, Morocco, and attracted the  
eyes of the civilized world. In June  
of that year all Europe was aroused  
by the interference of Germany in the  
Moroccan situation. Italy had gone  
occupied Alcazar and on the pretence  
that German interests were to be pro-  
tected the Panther was sent to Agadir,  
which is a small town on the coast,  
500 miles south of Gibraltar. France  
demanded the movement with alarm and  
asserted that it was contrary to the  
Franco-German convention of 1909.

Germany's course made a strong im-  
pression in England. Diplomatic con-  
versations were brought about, and it  
was soon rumored that Germany was  
insisting on excessive demands as a  
condition for the removal of the Pan-  
ther. The German press endeavored  
to arouse sentiment against England  
for the part Mr. Asquith had taken, and  
it was pointed out that British  
policy was constantly blocking the  
path of Germany.

A settlement of the situation was  
not reached until the fall. Germany  
declared that she had no interests in  
Morocco other than economic and that  
she would approve a French protector-  
ate in Morocco. France guaranteed  
freedom and equality of treatment to  
foreign trade. France ceded certain  
territory in Equatorial Africa to Ger-  
many and in return received other ter-  
ritory from Germany.

The dimensions of the Panther were  
207 feet over all, 30 feet beam and 11  
feet draft. She was launched at Dan-  
zig in 1902. Her armament consisted  
of eight 3.4 inch guns, six 1.4 inchers  
and two Maxim's. Her crew numbered  
121 officers and men.

## EUROPE NOW AFLAME, WITH FIVE NATIONS IN SUPREME FIGHT

Kaiser Refuses to Respect Belgian Neutrality  
and at 7 p. m. Breaks Off Diplo-  
matic Relations.

## COUNTRIES ACT SIMULTANEOUSLY

British Isles Placed Under Martial Law—Naval  
Battle Reported Off North of Scotland.  
Wounded Being Landed at Cromarty.

London, Aug. 5.—Great Britain declared war on Ger-  
many at 7 o'clock p. m. yesterday, "as from 11 o'clock p.  
m."

The following official statement was issued by the For-  
eign Office at 12:15 o'clock this morning:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German gov-  
ernment of the request made by his Britannic majesty's gov-  
ernment for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium be re-  
spected, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his  
passports and his majesty's government has declared to the  
German government that a state of war exists between  
Great Britain and Germany as from 11 p. m., August 4."

It is a significant fact that the British declaration fixes  
11 p. m. for the beginning of a state of war between the  
two countries.

Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin, in-  
formed the Imperial Chancellor last night that Great Britain  
had declared war and demanded his passports.

## ALL EUROPE IN ARMS.

All Europe is now in arms. On the one hand Austria-  
Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France and  
Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro. Italy has declared  
her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and  
Switzerland have mobilized. The German demand that the  
Belgian government should permit the free passage of Ger-  
man troops through Belgium was answered by hasty prepa-  
rations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

A British mine-laying ship has been sunk by a German  
fleet. The British torpedo boat destroyer Pathfinder was  
pursued by the fleet, but managed to make her escape.

Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia  
and Germany as regards her attitude, but is preparing to de-  
fend her neutrality. Japan is making ready to live up to her  
alliance with Great Britain in case of certain eventualities.  
Spain is reported to be preparing a proclamation of neu-  
trality.

Italy, despite the protestations, arguments, cajolements  
and threats of the government in Berlin, persistently refuses  
to depart from her attitude of neutrality.

The King of the Belgians has placed himself at the  
head of his forces and will fight to the end to preserve both  
the territory of his kingdom inviolate from the tread of for-  
eign armies and the political independence of his people.

## SERVIAN CAMPAIGN ABANDONED.

Austria-Hungary for the moment has retired from her  
campaign against Serbia for the purpose of holding back  
Russia, and Serbia has mobilized, with the reported inten-  
tion of invading Bosnia.

The announcement of an actual state of war between En-  
gland and Germany was fully expected, but nevertheless enormous  
crowds thronged the streets, and the scenes that were enacted  
when the great news became public literally baffled description.

The members of the Cabinet assembled at 10 Downing st.  
at 10:30 last night and remained in session until 11 o'clock,  
making final arrangements for the British plan of action. It was  
less than an hour after this memorable Cabinet meeting that official  
intimation was conveyed to the newspapers that Germany  
had declared war.

War developments are now coming thick and fast. There  
is every reason to believe that what may be a decisive battle be-  
tween the German and British fleets is at this moment in progress  
in the North Sea.

A special of "The Star," published at 11 o'clock last night,  
asserts that a naval battle has been going on for some hours off  
the north of Scotland, and that a number of wounded marines and